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Rinehart's Indians.

Introduction.

THE MIDWAY, that feature of Chicago's great Exposition, around which cluster such pleasant recollections finds its parallel in the Indian Congress of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held at Omaha in 1898

The idea was conceived, and it was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Edward Rosewater, one of the Directors, that the United States Government gathered delegations from the various tribes of the United States. Thirty-four tribes were represented, and were in charge of Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A.

While here the Indians lived in their primitive way—in tepees, wickiups and adobe houses —and afforded a rare opportunity for the study of their traits and characteristics ; their habits, sports and pastimes ; their rites and ceremonies and their dances. Their method of warfare was demonstrated in the sham battles in which an opportunity was afforded to display that cunning for which they have always been noted. There were burnings at the stake and scalpings ; the mutilation of the dead and the mocking and torture of prisoners by the squaws. The Indians themselves entered into these exhibitions with spirit, and enjoyed them as much as did the spectators.

Their domestic life was represented by the curing of meat, the preparation of the meals, splitting of wood and the setting up of tepees. The squaws do all this, besides the ornamental work, such as beading making mocassins and adding to the general adornment of their lords, while these sit around, talk smoke and paint their faces and bodies for the dance or battle

Those old hereditary foes, the Sioux and Cheyennes, the Crows and Blackfeet, were here brought together on neutral ground, and, to judge by the visiting and the expressions of good will at parting, a friendly feeling was engendered by the intercourse.

The Apaches were here with the notoriously famous Geronimo at the head of their delegation. Interesting indeed, was that tatter from the remnant of that band of revolting savages, the only cannibal tribe of North American Indians, the Tonkawas. So abhorrent were they formerly that the other Indian tribes determined upon their extinction, and in the massacre of Tonkawa Creek in 1863, they were nearly exterminated.

The camera of Mr. Rinehart Official Photographer of the Exposition, was ever busy recording scenes and securing types of these interesting people who with their savage finery are rapidly passing away. In a remarkably short time education and civilization will stamp out the feathers, beads and paint — the sign language, the dancing — and the Indian of the past will live but in memory and pictures.

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GERONIMO (*Guiyatle*). *Apache.* Greatest Indian war chief. Nominally a prisoner of war together with the rest of his band at Fort Sill, O. T.

CHIEF WOLF ROBE.—Cheyenne. A great warrior and the ideal type of the noble red man.

CHIEF MOUNTAIN.—Blackfeet. Known among his people as "Big Brave," a title won by his valor on the battle field.

CHIEF AMERICAN HORSE.—Ogalalla Sioux. One of the greatest Indian orators. He has headed innumerable delegations of his people to confer with the authorities at Washington.

GOV. DIEGO NARANGO.—Santa Clara Pueblos. The Pueblos are a peaceable people. The cane, of which the head shows in this picture, was presented to the Pueblos by President Lincoln in 1863, and is used as the staff of office by the governor.

CHIEF LOUISON.—Flatheads. An old man and a sturdy warrior in his day.

JOHN HOLLOW HORN BEAR.—Cheyenne River Sioux. Son of the chief of the Cheyenne River Sioux. He has been educated, but is slow in adopting the ways of civilization.

BARTELDA.—San Carlos Apaches. Young man who bears a remarkable resemblance to the well known portrait of the youthful Bonaparte.

CHIEF WETS IT.—Assiniboines. A warrior of some note.

GENTLE BIRD.—Flatheads.

CHIEF JOSH.—San Carlos Apache. A lieutenant of Geronimo, but he withdrew his band owing to the excessive cruelties of the latter.

SHOT IN THE EYE.—Ogalalla Sioux. He lost his eye and changed his name at the Custer massacre.

HOWARD FROST.—Omaha. Educated and the interpreter at the agency.

CHIEF GRANT RICHARDS.—Tonkawa. One of the few survivers of the massacre of Tonkawa Creek.

CHIEF WHITE BUFFALO.—Arapahoe.

MOSTEOSE (*Holy Rabbit*). *Iowa.* He clings to his tomahawk with love and veneration.

STRIKE WITH NOSE.—Ogalalla Sioux. An old warrior with a remarkably fine scalp shirt.

HATTIE TOM.—Chiricahua Apache. A beautiful maiden. She was but a wee papoose at the time of the capture of Geronimo's band, of which she is a member.

AHAHE.—Wichita. This picture of mother and child is well known as the Indian Madonna.

WHITE SWAN.—Crow. One of Gen. Custer's Indian scouts. He received three wounds at the Little Big Horn battle and was left for dead on the field, from which he was rescued by Maj. Reno.

THREE WARRIORS.—Standing Rock Sioux. Black Foot, Standing Bear and Big Eagle.

SWIFT DOG.—Standing Rock Sioux. With his shield and war club he looks like a Roman gladiator.

CHIEF TOWAKONI IIM.—Wichita. He has been in the service of the government as scout for many years.

TURNING EAGLE.—Lower Brule Sioux. An old warrior and a very jolly fellow.

CHIEF WHITE MAN.—Kiowa. An old warrior and a man of gerat dignity.

PEA TWY TUCK.—Sac and Fox. of O. T. An old man who saw service in the wars of his people.

WOMAN DOING BEADWORK.—Fox Tribe of Iowa.

BLACK BEAR.—Ogalalla Sioux. A warrior who has seen service in many wars.

KILL SPOTTED HORSE.—Assiniboine. He is one of the progressive young braves of this tribe.

CHIEF GOES TO WAR.— Rosebud Sioux. A warrior and a gentleman of very pleasing manners.

CHIEF DUST MAKER (*Pete Mitchell*).—*Ponca.* The savage finery covers an educated and progressive young brave.

BROKEN ARM.—Ogalalla Sioux. A lieutenant of old Chief Red Cloud, he was one of the prime movers in the war of '91.

CHIEF LITTLE WOUND.—Ogalalla Sioux. Friend and lieutenant of Chief Red Cloud, he aided in many of the troubles in which that crafty leader involved his people.

JOHN MASKWAS.—Pottawattomies.

YELLOW FEATHER.—Maricopa. The basket on her head is of their manufacture. They are unique in make and design, and are much sought after by relic hunters.

CHIEF HOLLOW HORN BEAR.—Cheyenne River Sioux. He is a brother of Chief Goes To War, and an intellectual and progressive man.

WHITE FACE.—Ogalalla Sioux. A young man who has not come under the influence of progressive methods.

CHIEF ANTOIN MOISE.—Flatheads. Owing to the extreme age of Chief Louison, he has had the lines of government in his hands for some time

FRECKLED FACE.—Arapahoe. This woman's jacket is trimmed with nearly three hundred Elk teeth.

THREE FINGERS.—Cheyenne. He was one of the younger braves who participated in the Custer massacre.

MRS. JUAN AMIGO.—Pima.

SONG LIKE.—Pueblo of Arizona. This boy attends the Indian school at Phenix.

CRAZY BULL.—Ogalalla Sioux. He speaks English.

BURIED FAR AWAY.—Cocapa. He received his name in infancy when word was brought his mother of her husband's death and burial at some distance from home.

HIGH BEAR.—Standing Rock Sioux. A great old warrior.

TWO LITTLE CROWS.—Crows. They enjoy their painted faces and ride on the decorated donkeys.

TWO LITTLE BRAVES
SAC AND FOX
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